# TER BUR, New York Chp.

The order is issued for the evac tion of Cuba by the United States Army -" to terminate the occupancy of the island by the United States and to withdraw from that island the military forces new in occupancy thereof," are the official words of Secretary Root. Cuban government is to be established on May 20, when THOMAS ESTRADA PAIMA, the first President, will begin his term.

Such an event is, we believe, unique. No country ever before conquered a territory at great sacrifice, to set up there a government other than its own. No Government ever began life as the Ouban Government will begin, that is, not evolved from the fierce and exacting training school of successful revoution. Its authority and its faculties of administration will not be the growth of years, but the flat of a day. Consequently, the task shead of President Palma, even living as he is in the shadow of the long and successfully tried demcoratic government of the United States, will be at the best one of immense diffi-

The upbuilding of the Cuban Government by the Government at Washington has been a monument of practical states-marship and national friendliness. Whether or no it has been built too fast and handed over to its new officers too early, is for time to determine. But when our authority is relinquished in favor of that of President PALMA and mtrymen, it will be with the best his countrymen, it will be with the bear commercial prosperity.

### The Northern Securities Company.

The Northern Securities Company was explained yesterday in the testi-mony of Mr. J. P. MORGAN before the United States Examiner, RICHARD A. MABEY. The prime motive of the transaction, instead of being the ending of competition between the two lines involved, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, was defence against a danger which had been proven with terrible emphasis during the panic of last May.

The owners of the Northern Pacific road awoke one morning to find themselves reported the property of a still bigger enemy, the Union Pacific; and having barely escaped from capture they resolved to build a house so large. that is, representing a capital so great, as to be safe from attack. And so the Northern Securities Company, a holding company, or trust company, was constructed, in which the Great Northern and Northern Pacific might be secure. Both roads have entered it willingly and gladly, and there they await for the courts to decide whether the Attorney-General may pull their house down and drive them out. Needless to say the entire business organization of the country waits on no coming event with greater interest.

## The Pay of Naval Chaplains.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. STRO-BRIDGE, a portion of which we reprint, is timely as bearing on a bill recently ntroduced by Representative Bull of Rhode Island to increase the number and pay of naval chaptains:

" You took the ground that the chaplains of the may should receive no increase of salary, because their support is now larger than that of the chapains in the army. It must not, however, be left put of this discussion, that the army chaplains have, in addition to their pay, a furnished ho provided for them, along with other allowances Again the army chaplains have no "mess bill' o meet, which is part of the regular expense acsount of the naval chaplains.

the naval chapialus are entitled to a larger malary for the sufficient reason that they must endure he eacrifice of long asparations from their families and friends, to say nothing of the risks, discomforts and hardships of a life at sea. "The public are entitled to know that the chap

lains in the navy are discriminated against in the matter of their sainry as compared with the other officers of the same rank to the service. The other officers receive what is called a longevity ingream in their support, that is, a steady rise apportioned every five years, running up as high as on per cent. Not so the chaplains; in this respect they are altogether ignored. At 6) years of age all the officers retire on three-fourths of their highest sea-pay. With the other officers this is three fourths of \$1,400, but the chapinins, although they are of the same sank, secrive three fourths of \$2,800

To the lay mind this distinction seems invidious. but the editorial in Two first justifies it on the ground that the duties of the other officers grow more " pagents" with populated service and therefore they should receive the 'magevity increase. Bigs the electro are the etingelature, an is to eater do sout \$300 Body | adequay britts continued service, and therefore they should and receive the 'impresty

it is alifficult to see how the duties of the staff selecte gape more 'necesses' with continued The duties of the tine officers become Mary " merding " an time galant in the arms that Any shall Who is a favoreness to day sello stands watch and drifts a division, will later so become a pany, formed in 1889 for the adminissuch a gaussiation or this, most since should scoop! Bough Africa lying between the Congo pagesty the sour annexate states are if there More any hongowith incomes. As more

We advocated the granting of quarters to saval chaptains. As to the compara- and resources at the command of the tive " aneromouses" of the work of line. Chartered Company, the management of

getter, finiser mitie persperticements our figure, is still fine from in the public discretion for extract on above and white memory to send recognization.

chaplain gets after five years. There is no earthly reason why navel chaplains should get more than army chaplains. If they desire the "fogey," or regular increase, such as army chaplains re-ceive, they should get army chaplains' pay. To demand the five-year increase, and two-thirds as much more pay, is simply greed. We do not think chaplains in the army get pay enough; but in view of the fact that there are some four hundred applications for the half dozen vacancies among the army chaplains, it is evident that the service is attractive as it is.

#### Rhodes, the Empire Builder.

South Africa has been the grave of many reputations and of some great men, but there was no one of them all whose name will occupy a more prominent place in its history than that of CECIL RHODES, who has just passed away. Not so much because he was great in what he accomplished, but because of the greatness of his ambitions and in the calibre of the methods he

relied on for their realization. Born in England in 1853, CECIL RHODES, on account of ill health, went out to Natal in 1869, where he joined his eldest brother, who had become a planter there. Four years later, when his constitution had been invigorated by the change of climate, and the diamond fever had set in, the RHODES brothers, with their Kaffir laborers, left Natal for the blue clay diggings at Kimberley. In five years they had amassed a fortune of some \$5,000,000, CECIL. between times, preparing himself for Oxford University. He entered Oriel College in 1876, eventually taking his degree in 1881. It was at Kimberley that CECIL RHODES

first became acquainted with the men who were afterward his associates in the financial combinations that later made him the great power he has been in South African politics. His am-bitions grew and his dreams gained substance until they developed into a scheme for the creation of a great South African empire. In pursuance of his plans, he brought about the annexation and occupation of the territory to the north of the Transvaal. now known as Rhodesia, and formulated the scheme for a great trunk railway from Cairo to Cape Town. The magnitude of his projects and the energy he threw into their formation, coupled with the wealth at his command, fascinated the minds of the British people and gained their unflinching support.

But one thing was lacking to CECIL RHODES. That was patience. In his anxiety to accomplish his ends in his own lifetime he overlooked the fact that he had to deal with the majority of the white population of South Africa, among the most suspicious and stubborn races in the world, as recent events have proved. Before he was 80 years of age he was elected to the Cape Parliament, and in 1884 he entered the Ministry as Treasurer-General, later becoming Deputy Commissioner in Bechuanaland. In 1890 he succeeded Sir GORDON SPRIGG as Premier of Cape Colony, and from that point of vantage pushed forward energetically the schemes he had planned.

It was before this that some of the more discerning among the political men in England began to think that s ambition might further and to other results than they had at first contemplated. In a sense he had already become an object of suspicion to the British Government. Many asked whether the future South African federation was to be a British colony or a federal republic. Suspicion was heightened when, at a reception given during the '80s in London to a number of South African journalists, after several speeches strongly imperialist in sentiment had been made by the English journalists present, one of the South Africans of British origin arose to say that the gentlemen who had spoken seemed to labor under a misapprehension of the situation, for that they in South Africa fully intended that whenever the flags of the two Dutch republics were hauled down, it was not the Union Jack that should replace them, but the standard of the United States of

South Africa. The first overt symptom afforded by the British Government of its doubts as to the sincerity of CECIL RHODES's imperialism was when Sir CHARLES WARter's hands which seemed to indicate by which the Cape Government and that of Mr. KRUGER in the Transvani would agree to act in the matter in such a way as to eliminate the imperial authority as a factor in the internal that CECIL RHODES was requested to leave Kimberley for Cape Town under

pain of arrest and deportation. Coming to that part of Ruopes's career directly connected with the present situation in fouth Africe, we find him the moving spirit in the organization of the British South African Con-Espisio and semmand a stop to the terms of tration of the affairs of that part of Free blate and German Fast Africa on the north, and the Transveni on the south. In spite, however, of the wealth and staff officers and of mayal chinplains. this territory was keyond its powers and it is enough to easy that the response to allows began to fail into disorder. It bilities of the line and staff increase was at this juncture that the putterneed mentionally, while those of the chap. Larry Banded Island, and the dameson raid. Which was intended to bring the Under Mr. Butt. a full a charmin will Transvaul under the control of the com-Ampin with \$0.400 at mea, and ofter five leased the theory toroughly most the mostle pours will receive \$7 lest during his third African Charlicand Lessyman, was tenfive years for will get \$0.000 and there. sertaken there it coded to ignominate

wanting orders. The pay of an army Even more discotrops to British inchaptain begins at \$1,000, after five years | terests in family Africa was the failure It becauses \$1.000 piles top peace \$1.000 of the British Government to make after fifteen \$1,000, and ofter twenty proper reparation to the Government years \$7.00 a year. That is, after of the Transvani or punish adequately generally lends itself to fresh transvant.

in England, for, notwithstanding the proved complicity of RHODES in the raid, the Boer leaders could have been dealt with more easily by the Colonial statesmen, and better in the end would it have been for the interests of Great Britain had the British Colonial Office been satisfied with moderation.

But all that might have been has been blotted out by the war, and the way in which it has been conducted; and it is perhaps as much owing to disappointment at the check, if not the failure, of his ambitions, and to the sequences of a serious internal injury he sustained some years ago, when he was reported dead, that CECIL RHODES owes the termination of his life while only in the prime of his years.

The materials from which to judge the character of the great African, for African CECIL RHODES had become despite his English birth, are as yet too scanty and sometimes too myth-His personality was not engaging, and he was lacking in fluency of speech, which, no doubt, was one of the causes of his failure in conventional politics. The Jameson raid and the Colonial Office policy also contributed to his fall from political power in Cape Colony shortly before the Boer war. His reply to Sir WILLIAM KARCOURT during the inquiry into the Jameson raid to the question whether because a person had lent money to a company he had the right in the name of that company to make war on a friendly State, was characteristic of a man who had acted impatiently and under impulse. "The best answer I can give you," he said, "is that I cannot defend it at all." This was a gambler's reply, though it only detracts from what, to the average Briton, would be a merit in Rhodes's action, because it was an acknowledgment of failure.

There is one other thing in RHODES'S career which has been variously interpreted. That is his gift of \$50,000 to the Irish Parliamentary fund through PARNELL By some it has been represented as a bribe to secure the Irish vote for the passage of the charter of the British South African Company through the House of Commons. It is more likely it was for quite another reason. RHODES'S aim in South Africa appears to have been to bring about a federal union of the different colonies and States, taking in all unorganized territories, to form one dominion or commonwealth with its own flag, but within the British Empire. It was quite natural, therefore, that he should try to strengthen the Irish party, which was struggling to obtain the recognition of the same principle; for once obtained for Ireland, which is alongside of Great Britain, it could be demanded with greater force for South Africa, which is so much further off. Taken with the incident between RHODES and Sir CHARLES WARREN, and the speech of the South African journalist previously alluded to, that would appear to be the more likely motive of RHODES'S gift to PARNELL; honorable to both in view of their common aim. .

It can be readily understood why of and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were more than strained. They held incompatible views. One would bring the colonies directly under the Crown through the Colonial Office in London, while the other had in view a federation African Commonwealth he dreamed of

Whether in different circumstances umphed in his purposes and seen their known now. His aims were vast, and not incompatible with human progress and happiness; and if he failed it was only because he was human and the task he essayed beyond one man's power. Of wealth for its own sake he seems to have taken little account, although he is said to have died worth \$75,000,000; and if what is stated concerning its disposition be true, it shows that with the prospect of death before him, he was still a believer in the ideals of his later ambitions. But whatever his wealth, or the merits or demerits of his life's work, CECIL RHODES will stand out in history among the foremost men of our time.

## Bath House John's New Poem.

The Hon. DAVID FRANK is striving with all his might and main to succeed BEN was sent out to South Africa at the Hon. BATH House John as Alderthe time of the troubles in Bechuana- man from the famous First ward of land. Correspondence fell into the lat- Chicago. The Municipal League accuses Mr. John and various friends the discussion of some understanding of his in the wet goods line of " colonizing " voters, stuffing them with free drink and pillowing them on barroom floors. Ministers are preaching against Newspapers are pounding him. Reformers are working over time to affairs of South Africa. The result was pull him from his high seat on the throne of statesmanship. Rivals, maddened by his eminence as a wearer of original clother, are plotting his overthrow. Careloss of all the war and clamor against him, this successful financier, politician. traveller and glass of fashion, aspires once more to the literary laureis. The glory of being the author of " Dear Midnight of Love " is not shough for him The say is stirring in his head. He feels the breath of crocus and cowslip and saraaparilia. He sees the good hobbied on the green, the built sail guardedling in the justiers the children digging for dandelion and dook, the open season and the open car. Wide open too, is hars House Jour, and from his full throat he grouse this tender song

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of language or suggestion, MAURICE THOMPSON'S spring poem which the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW misquoted the other day-

"I heard the woodpecker pecking,

The sapsucker tenderly sing-" may be superior to Mr. John's compo sition, just as the two lines substituted by an unknown poet for the concluding lines of Mr. THOMPSON'S stanza are superior in movement and surprise to the original:

"I arose and turned, out of the window, A patent, back-action handspring."

The grass will be green and lovely in a few days, but it never will be s green as a celebrated dress coat of Mr. JOHN's; it never can be so lovely as he is all the time. Can Mr. FRANK down the lyre? If not, the First ward, ever faithful to its literary ideals, will be likely to sentence BATH House to another term in the Board of Aldermen.

The work of transferring overhead wires to the subways, which has been energetically undertaken by Commissioner DOUGHERTY in the lower part of Manhattan Island, should continue with as little interruption as possible. A reasonable length of time should, of course, be given to the transmitting companies in which to make the change, in order that telegraph and telephone service may not suffer measurably while it is going on; but this work has been unnecessarily delayed.

It is a sex to learn from, no doubt, bu sometimes it is perplexing. Here was poor Col. NAIRENCE of Hyères in the beau tiful south of France. He had done his work in the gendarmerie, had been retired, and was hoping to end his life in comfort in his villa with his wife. They had been long married and were attached to each other. Unluckily Mme. NAIRENCE was ambitious for her husband; a Senatorship became vacant and she urged him to become a candidate. The Colonel knew better than to do that; he had run for office once and had been defeated, and he didn't care for politics any more. So there were animated discussions in that family till one day Mme. NAIRENCE walked into her own parlor with a revolver in her hand and shot the Colonel dead. Then she rang for a servant and told him to call in the police.

They will probably call this an

tional crime in France. The murderer may be extelled as the woman BRUTUS of political duty. It is not altogether safe to be

We find in the St. Paul Dispatch a rumor that President BUTLER of Columbia University may go into the Cabinet. Of President BUTLER's talents for public life we have no doubt, but we believe he is more intent now on demonstrating his ability to make a successful President of Columbia.

It is often our happiness to direct publi praise to that incomparable asylum of hought, the Great and General Court of Massachusetts. Here is a bill just passed by the Massachusetts House of Representa tives, for the regulation of merchants:

"Any person, firm, corporation or association or any employee thereof, who, in a newspaper, circular or other publication published in this State, knowingly makes or disseminates any state ment or assertion of fact concerning the quantity the quality, the value, the method of productio or manufacture, or the reason for the price of his late the relations between CECIL RHODES | or their merchandles, or concerning the manne or source of purchase of such merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prises or distinctions con ferred on account of such merchandise or concern ment or assertion is intended to give the appear ance of an offer advantageous to the purchase of world States, of which the South be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offence."

Henceforth, presumably, Massachusetts and by other methods than those he advertisers will set forth only offers disadopted CECIL RHODES might have tri- advantageous to the purchaser and disadvantageous to themselves. Beautiful fruition in his lifetime can never be as it is the bill seems a little incomplete. Ought not intending purchasers to be punished for seeking bargains? And why shouldn't the storekeepers be required to file an affidavit with each sale that they have consciously misled the customer?

## Pounding Cars on 84th St.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Some of the cars that run on Thirty-fourth street are an absolute infliction. When a car is in motion incessant pounding begins and continues with the regularity of the ticking of a watch. I have often been kept awake at night by this nulsance, for you can hear these cars two or three blocks away as they come thumping down the street, clouds of dust following in their wake. Can nothing be done by the people living on Thirty fourth street to shate this nuts.

The Green Bags of Boston.

To THE EDITIOS OF THE SUN-SEr: Secretary Long's green bag is not characteristic of the genial Secretary of the Navy as an individual so much as of the part of the country he comes from every other Boston man carries one. And there are all shades of green, from the vivid insistent diamor-ous emerald of a M. Patrick's Day parade to the noter and sombre shade which the dignified flaci-flay maidens put on when they want to symbolize in facts dress the dawn of spring. The normal healthy function man carries the green bag. Buston, March 24.

South to Say There are things better than money in this life

but it takes money to buy them.

If you attempt to bike a woman, she generally
much lor face against it.

If you space the pump, you spoil the type.

Like a pitter's tall happiness is hard to extend on there is been of fun chasing !! blanners make a man glad to see his mother in

le the taker takes your measure, you still probattir have to pur to advance. Truth may be at the instron of a well but these

Two Fater at a Mirth

From the Boltomore Sur. Fannananian W. Va. March 20. Front etilisten. tone knows and two greis made force has slight. Mr and May Yoldinds Again, Agree college and of his Type are an ottome and beauty and will providing the for the stome to a fallowing some to describe the continuent and the fallowing the fallow mar philippes. These meat-short printedness have

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TION OF PICTURES.

The collection of pictures owned by the view at the American Art Galleries until the sale, which commences on Tuesday April 1.

It is inevitable that a collection like this, gathered during the course of many years, should be of a mixed character. The collector's taste itself undergoes a process of development. At first he is influenced in his choice by the fashion of the hour; later uses his own discretion, with a view to satisfying his own acquired predilections and finishes by securing examples of work that have permanent and universal value. All these phases are represented in the present collection, and for the most part by admirable examples. On the other hand, while fashions change, and very often for the better, many of these pictures to which an advanced collector will turn hi blind eye, are just of the kind to please perennially the incipient taste, and one has almost come to regard them as playing a quite important part in the gradual estab-lishment of a more critical taste. As a man may prepare his ground for rose cult ure by first planting potatoes, so these dis persals and redispersals of the homelies kind of pictures—shall we say, for example some of the German genre?-are but the preliminary stage to a finer growth of connoisseurship.

Among the pictures, which one may sus

pect represent an independent choice, is a fine example by Victor Dupré, "Landscape and Cottages." It was this painter's misfortune, so far as popular aceptance in concerned, to to be the brother of the greater Jules. Yet he was himself an artist of fine feeling and accomplished technique fully in sympathy with the aims of the Barbizon Brotherhood, and this example, in the vigor of its truth to nature and in the elevated poetry that pervades it, has much of the grand qualities of the elder brother's work. It is a picture with which one would soon establish a most sincere companion-ship. Tiralleli, again, is little known in this country, though highly regarded in Italy, and his "Washerwoman—Rome" is a picture that should make him many friends. Pure and fresh in color and filled with breeze Pure and fresh in color and filled with breeze and animation, it reveals in a marked degree the joie de vivre. Excellent also, in its way, is Defregger's "A Tyrolese Wooing," for this painter, bred upon the hill slopes of the Tyrol, returned thither after his apprenticeship in Piloty's studio, to live with and paint the people that he knew and loved. His work has, thus, the stimulation that comes of knowledge and spontaneous interest.

comes of knowledge and spontaneous interest.

The same qualities reappear in the Arctic scenes of W. Bradford. They may lack the added charm of skilful technique, yet the realization which they bring to one of the character and feeling of the North is extraordinary vivid. One may note, too, the undoubted force of facts in Achenbach's "Landscape and River." And then there is a group of pictures which have proved a pretty constant fashion, are technically excellent and of the kind to arouse an intimacy of feeling. Of these I would especially mention a fine Schreyer, with a very choice bloom of color and most beautiful ease of movement in the horses and their Arab riders, and "The Interior of a Public Library at Florence," by Tito Lessi. This Italian painter has acquired a good reputation in Paris and also in this country, but it is very seldom that one sees an exit is very seldom that one sees an example of his brush so technically clever as this one. The picture is full of beautiful morsels of technique and all are drawn together into an ensemble that is dignified

together into an ensemble that is dignified and delicately artistic.

The carrying weight, however, of this exhibition consists chiefly in its fine examples by established masters of endurable repute, and first to touch upon the specimens of the Fontainebleau-Barbizon group though they do not represent the highwater mark of the collection. By Rousseau is a small "Sunset After Rain" that has the glow and lustre of jewels, the solemn force of strongly planted ground and dark firm trees, and an extraordinary subtlety of direct and reflected lights. Again the ourlous basaltic formation and upheavals of direct and reflected lights. Again the ourious basaltic formation and upheavals among which the little town of Le Puy is situated has supplied the subject for a most unusual picture, startling at first in its eccentricity, until one finds by study how the master has comprehended and made pictorially reasonable this freak of nature. By Jules Dupré is a "Sunset," nature. By Jules Dupré is a "Sunset," full of melodious color and stern elevation of feeling; while by Corot is a delicately little "Avenue of Trees," a sweet study of tender greens and dapple of quiet sunshine and shadow, and an earlier Italian landscape "Castle and Forest Lombardy." Of two examples by Constant Troyon the important one is a "Landscape and Cattle," a day of cool and shifting light, the cattle in their action participating in the restless stirring vigor of nature; a picture that well illustrates his profound knowledge of landscape and animal form and his equally profound instinct for the direct relation which exists between the two. By Diaz is a very desirable example of his forest pictures, capriciously subtle in the distribution of the light, and an unusually fine study of the nude, showing most ad-

distribution of the light, and an unusually fine study of the nude, showing most admirably the fascinating manner which he had fashioned for himself from his study of Correggio and Prudhon.

But the most memorable feature of this collection is its group of old masters. It is, indeed, rare that such superb examples of Titian, Rubens and Murillo find themselves side by side with so grand a Rembrandt, so striking a Cuyp and so excellent a Guardi, in a collection offered for sale. The Titian is a "Portrait of the Doge Grimani," painted when the master was about \$9 years old, before he had assumed the grand sumptinousness of his later manner, but at the time to which his slowly maturing genius had reached its perfection. the grand sumptiousness of his later manner, but at the time in which his alowly maturing genius had reached its perfection. In the verisimilitude of this stern implacable face, in the grave authority with which the figure is planted and the rich costume painted, the portrait is one that reaches straight to the midriff, exercises an extraordinary fascination and is a gailery picture of the first rank that would make its presence felt in any collection. A glorious example is the Rutens "Holy Family;" aboutding in exatterant life and color, yet as notify controlled. The same superty deforence with which 5st Joseph bends to the Holy Child, would seem to have curbed the gami strength of furbous in his manner of rendering the whole subject. With all its estendated effects of composition, lighting and color, the picture has the special anonances of genges and the profound samplicity of being frankly, becautifully a literature as in the profound samplicity of lesing frankly, becautifully a literature of sections and the profound samplies of lesing frankly becautifully a literature of sections and the profound samplies of lesing frankly becautifully a literature of sections and the profound samplies of lesing frankly becautifully of its maniform is the face to the subject of a finite container of sections in the street manner of sections of sections and the profound street, the container of sections and the profound street, the container of sections in the subject of sections of sections of sections and the subject of sections of the first containers.

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The Mary Magninion, by Murilio is a picture that indde its own as those who have some if frequently in the Matropolitan Manetan will agree. If no down not somether it for form but the rocket of the devictional appeal is accurately other, and there is a bounded in the energy of these a digitalled sometime in the energy of these a digitalled sometime in the chapt of the Architecture and the following achieves that such it is a device whether according the accurate administration in the first section is the discount and another according to the first section of the accurate administration in the first section in the section of the first section of the first section is and the section of the picture according to the energy accurate the companion of the section of the section of the picture and the section of the picture and the picture of the The description are among the lead exaction of participate and change arising and those original drawings are exaction with a quite supplication and the exact are considered to the exact are considered to the exact and the exact are considered to the exact and the exact are considered to the exact and the exact are and the exact are considered to the exact the

THE F. O. MATTHIESSEN COLLEC- | THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Its Strong and Weak Points Col

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial of March 21. The Interstate Commerce Commission," deserves careful reading, for it probably best represents and sets forth the views of those who believe that the giving of enlarged powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission is both unnecessary and unwise.

cates of the railroad interests seem almost unconsciously to agree is that the giving of the power to fix rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission would mean the lowering of rates, and the very fact that they do agree on this seems to force the conclusion that the rates ought to be lowered; on the other hand, those of us who believe that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have this rate-making power only ask that the railroads be compelled to do what they now refuse to do, namely, charge every shipper a like rate for a like service. That seems like a simple proposition and a perfectly reasonable busi-ness demand, but hard to realize and attain. There are a few statements in your editorial to which it seems that attention should

You say: "The one development in the railway world which will equitably adjust the matter of rates is the great railway consoli-Matter of rates is the great railway conson-dations that have recently been going on." Yet the control of three competing railroads (the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western) by the Pennsylvania system, to which you allude has failed to do this very thing. The carload rates on articles of merchandise from points on these three lines that are equally distant from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York vary as much as 25 and 30 per cent. tainly something more than consolidation is needed in this one instance at least. Again you express great alarm af granting the "stupendous power" of making rates to "any body of men." You say, "It would result in corruption, oppression, blackmail and every kind of criminal and political outrage that could be imagined." You seem to overlook the fact that rates must be fixed by some one and that the power must be lodged somewhere, and that the very evils you predict will come to some extent exist already under the present conditions. It simply resolves itself into this: Either Congress must delegate this power to a commission or continue to allow the railroad officials to exercise it. This leads me to ask, who would be likely to exercise this "stupendous power" more justly—an independent, unprejudiced commission whose acts are subject to review by the courts, or the paid officials of corporations who are anxious to retain their present positions in corporations in which their whole solfish interests are centred.

Again, you entirely overlook the method of appointment of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A man to become the possessor of this gift, as you call it—that is, an appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which you say would be the most desirable office under the Government—must first be nominated by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. Surely no method could be safer or more securely preserve the interests of all. We use the same method to perpetuate our Supreme Court, the most august and powerful body of men in all our land, and there is no one of us but who is proud of its history and has the most profound respect for its decisions. Surely if we can with confidence place all matters of law and equity in the hands of nine men from whose decision there is no appeal, we can trust five men to de what is just and reasonable in the one matter of supervising the railroad corporations, especially when their acts and decisions are subject to review by this very Supreme Court.

The railroads are to-day exercising a public functi is needed in this one instance at least. Again you express great alarm at granting the

road corporations, especially when their acts and decisions are subject to review by this very Supreme Court.

The railroads are to-day exercising a public function; they are a necessity to every community; in their hands is placed the "power of [business] life and death," they are to all intents and purposes a vital part of our National Government, and as such there is a growing demand that the Government shall exercise the power, which no one questions it has, to supervise and, when necessary, to control the acts of railroad officials.

You also refer to the "vast powers" which the Interstate Commerce Commission now has, but what practical results do the shippers get from these powers? It is doubtless true that the ones you name are now lodged in the commission, but the one power needed, the one to enforce their orders, is entirely lacking so far as making the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission effective is concerned. The railroads obey the orders or not as they choose, and as a matter of fact in many cases they choose not to do so; indeed, some railroads have never obeyed a single order mads to them by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under such conditions the present law is little more than a mockery of justice.

The advocates of the railroad interests use many words and arguments against the giving of enlarged powers to the Interstate of the present and arguments against the giving of enlarged powers to the Interstate of the present and arguments against the giving of enlarged powers to the Interstate of the present and arguments against the giving of enlarged powers to the Interstate of the present and arguments against the giving of enlarged powers to the Interstate of the present and the pres

many words and arguments against the giving of enlarged powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the one against which, after all, they direct their sharpest criticism and strongest argument is the rate-making power, but no one has yet given any making power, but no one has yet given any valid reason why the railroads themselves should be allowed to exercise this rate-making power when it is so essentially a power that belongs to Congress. We may approach this question from any side we choose, but we always find the railroads on one side and the public on the other, each demanding protection for their own interests, and the only way to equitably protect both is for Congress or some commission to which power is given by Congress to stand between the two conflicting interests and mete out justice to all concerned by eaving what is reasonable and right as between interests that are conflicting, especially as these interests are entitled to equal protection.

Refer W. Hioris.

Is the X-ray a Test of Beath?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is the X-ray a test of death? Again the statement is made in the public press, based upon the word of a physician, who assumes that "the X-rays will determine positively whether real death has occurred." "Dead flesh," he says, "offers more resistance to the penetrasays, "offers more resistance to the penetra-tion of the rays than the living, and a glance at the radiograph of the person would de-termine whether it was a corpse or not." Now this is one of the many professional statements that are thoughtissaly put forth, and, as in this instance, might do great harm. There may be "more resistance," but it is in degree only, if at all.

I have recently seen a print from an X-ray constitute of a numny's hand, in which the

There recently seen a print from an X-ray negative of a mummy's hand, in which the fisch is rendered as transparent as glass. Now, if this Egyptian princess, who, it is alleged has been a mummy for two thousand years, is not prefty nearly dead, isn't she dead enough to prove that this physician has been a little hasty in his conclusions and to demonstrate that the X-ray is no sure toet for death?

Officers of Rockwood New York, March 25

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: A. A. great admirer of Gen William T Sherman I have taken considerable interest in the dis-I have taken considerable interest in the discussion as to the selection of a proper site for his status. Surely, it seems to not the most appropriate place, for it would be in that participal part of the city which is named after sim, to wit Pharman Square, at the interaction of Broadway, hinderfelm arcticle paid beyond specual attent. He fixed and died within a short distance of that good which is one of the senting points of the West which is one of the senting points of the West which is one of the senting points of the West winds, and surfranshed by private declines, had a constructed by private declines. Indeed, charithese and clubs.

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PROBIBITION PROFITABLE. A Kansas Man Produces Figures in Suppor

From the Kansas City Journal. McAfee of Topeka takes exception the claim made by ex-Gov. Samuel Crawford that Kansas is being ruined by or whord that Kansas is being ruined by prohibition. After showing that the progress of Kentucky and Missouri has been at a far less per cent than the progress of Kansas, Mr. McAfee says: "Prohibition is ruining the liquor traffic of

Kansas, but greatly increasing the wealth of our State. On Dec. 10, 1901, there was on deposit in the banks of Kansas \$87,181,175.14. ive times as much as when prohibition Kansas went into effect, \$60 per capita for every man, woman, and child in the State. This last sum does not include the money in the purses or the homes of the people. Many millions of mortgage indebtedness have been paid off since we had prohibition. In 1880 the tax rate for State purposes in Kansas was 40 cents on the \$100; in Nebraska, \$6.3 almost \$60 per cent. higher. Increase of taxable property in Kansas under prohibition from 1880 to 1890, \$200,234,312.08, In high-license Nebraska, \$2.832,932.04, a. in high-license Nebraska, \$2.832,932.04, a. in taxable property in Kansas under prohibition from 1880 to 1890, \$200,234,312.06. In high-license Nebraska, \$92,863,920.41, a difference of \$11,000,000 a year in favor of Kansas, Internal revenue collected by the Government on spirits in 1889 in Kansas; in Nebraska, \$2,142,425. Decrease in Kansas since 1882, 49 per cent.; increase in Nebraska, paid to the Government on account of spirits about \$30 for each \$1 paid for Kansas. Prohibition keeps money at home; license dissipates it. From 1881 to 1880 the prison population of Nebraska increased 167 per cent. The brewers handbook showed that in 1880 Kansas consumed 40,000 barrels and Nebraska \$2,000 barrels; in 1890 Kansas 6.000 barrels and Nebraska 165,000. About 1893 a brewer in St. Louis failed and gave as one of the reasons of his failure that his business in Kansas had decreased about 90 per cent.

"Atchison county, wet, in 1894, with a population of 26,000, levied in Atchison City 25 mills for city purposes. Lyons county, dry, with 23,000 pepulation, in Emporia, only 17 mills. Atchison county returned for taxation, personal property. \$687,000. Lyon county, \$1,37,000. Brown county, dry, with 23,000 pepulation of 46,000, rate of taxation in the county seat, 29 5 mills. Personal property and the rate of taxation in the county wet, with a population of \$221,000 more personal property returned \$221,000 more personal property and the rate of taxation in the county wet, with a population of \$6,000, rate of taxation in the county seat, 29 5 mills. Personal property returned only \$786,000. Shawnee county, population 48,000, rate of taxation in Topeka, 20 6 mills. Personal property returned only \$786,000. Shawnee three times as much as Wyandotte. Wyandotte county, wet, has 140 per cent. more population than Lyon county, dry, and returns 70 per cent less personal property. Prohibition enforced is profitable.

Confirmation in Bed.

From the St. Paul Dispatch. BALTIMORE, March 22.-The Right Rev. William Paret, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, possibly bears the distinction of having confirmed more bedridden people in one day than any other Catholic or

America. What makes his service even more remarkable is the fact that each of the seven candidates receiving the rites of the Church was prepared for admittance into her sacred portals under the ministry of one man, the Rev. F. Ward Denys, rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Roland avenue. Each of the seven resides in that neighborhood, and all will hereafter be counted among the members of St. Mary's parish.

Stricken with maladies which had confined the majority of the candidates to their beds for many years, all, singularly enough, in the same course of time, had been brought to feel the need of spiritual consolation.

The Rev. Mr. Denys had worked long and faithfully to make ready his afflicted class for reception. It was then with pardonable pride and much gladness of heart that he called yesterday for his Bishop and requested that they journey together to the homes of the afflicted ones. The trip was made in a carriage and occupied all of yesterday afternoon.

At each home Bishop and rector alighted What makes his service even more re-

carriage and occupied and rector alighted and stayed long enough to hold the ritualistic confirmation service. Nothing was omitted. As he stood at each bedside gazing down upon a pale, yet eager, brightening face, the Bishop extended the hand of fellowahip and preached a little sermon, full of good cheer, calculated to warm the heart and strengthen the good purpose of his listener.

He Resigns-Noble Example. From the Augusta Herald.

A man appears who does not consider "public office a private snap" and who believes that the "pie should be passed around " and not kept in front of one place all the time. The following from the Greensboro Herald-Journal explains the above:

"Ms. EDITOR: The epigram "Ride and Tie is thoroughly American. Being an American, purpose to act upon the above principle. up to where it pays pretty well, I have decided

not to offer for reflection.

"I think the present houmbents of the other county offices should follow my precept and example, and give the other boys a chance. "I of course do not doubt my ability to be re-elected, but I consider it not conductve to the public weifare for a man to hold an office until he begins

"Date fortunam aius. \* SAMUEL SWAND.

White Servitude in Colonial Marriand.

From the Builtimore Sun.
Yemerday afternoon Mr. Clayton Colman Hall.
In a lecture on the manners and customs, social and economic conditions in Maryland during the Coionial period, discussed the labor conditions of Maryland, including the condition of the "inden tured servants" who afterward became known as "redemptioners." These were persons who bound themselves to servitude for a term of pears in order to work out their passage money to the New World. Among them were included many persons of education and refinement who, where their term of servitude was completed, attained

to places of influence and importance is the It was not until after the beginning of the eight centh century that there was any great number of negro slaves in Maryland, but from that time the increase was rapid and the effect upon white labor injurious. The negro slave was a slave for life, while the white man was bound to servitude for a few years only, and was therefore considers

From the Bullimore Sun.
WARHINGTON, March 24. News was received at
the Presich Embasey to day that the portraits of his and Miss Hoosevelt, wife and daughter of the President, which were recently painted by M. Chartran, have been purchased by the French Gor-ermont and will be presented to the United States by M. Cambon, the Ambasander from France. Miss Homsevelt's portrait will be passerted to the President and the portrait of the face-sewelt will

Persident, and the portrait of hire facewest will be given by the French deveragement to the United States, to be bong to the Ninis House, with the mixed the mixed of Frenchests which address the waits of the Rives of Frenchests which address the waits of the Rives of Frenchests which address the waits of the Rives persists.

M. Chartran will have his work to France on his return and they will be aminimal to the sains before

finding a cratical place to the White Bouse.

Assessable Françoisting. From the Machingson Post.

Suppresentative Mulidady of Minasons sale , As that summirs as a "billed pig." In the flash to metalization served for assess as a "billed stage." Assessible, but his blue beauty the mast trace assessed, taken construed and fund. He must been assessed, asses exampled to the fundamental fix was assessed, assessed again tract again comprehend and again flaton its asturband to buy thingsal continues. Also tide performance had been expressed arrains disso the bragilitate spectrosed bits:

"line long," sector the bingulation. "see you guing to mary tone those protegy." 

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From the Commentumps of eating Stands Stands Stands and Francis groups assessmented the Singstone and Francis the propositions Francis the expension for the propositions of the first desired Admi Stands and eating the expension of the proposition of the particular and particu ergelly de ple Kones were prief. It toward from his **solit organ** story with the property

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